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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1870. NO. 18.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Prussia's Aggressive Movements.

Extraordinary Military Preparations.

RUMORED DEATH OF VON MOLTKE.

The Statement Believed in London.

Sorties from Metz of Daily Occurrence.

French Always Driven Back With Loss.

Preparations for the Permanent Possession of Alsace.

Strasburg Never to Revert to France.

Serious Engagement Near Chally.

PRUSSIAN SUCCESS AT EPERON

Fighting Going on Near Orleans.

Favre and Arago Protest Against the Continuance of the War.

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Garibaldi Escapes from Caprera.

THIERS REPORTED AT FLORENCE.

Republicanism Growing in Spain.

Olozaga Joins the Good Cause.

Eugenie Never Advised Napoleon to Return to France.

The Imperial Family Controls no Journal in England.

Intrigue for the Restoration of Nice to Italy.

Preparations for a Regular Attack on the Fortifications and the Shelling of Paris Completed.

Napoleon's Private Correspondence Published.

War Predicted by Persigny in 1866.

ENGLAND.

Demand to be Recalled.

LONDON, October 5.—The French army now in Algeria, numbering 37,000 men, demands to be recalled to resist the Prussians.

Editor Arrested.

Lamon, editor of the Paris *Pays*, has been arrested. The charges against him are not yet made public.

The Death of Von Moltke.

LONDON, October 5.—The *Telegraph* this morning has a number of dispatches relating to the rumored death of General Von Moltke. The editor in his comments expresses the opinion that the head coffin which passed through Chalons and Toni contained the remains of the great Prussian General.

Rumors are spreading throughout the city that General Von Moltke had been killed in battle, and are now generally credited.

Affairs Before Paris.

Paris is surrounded by French rifle pits, barricading and other temporary defenses. Villas in the suburbs and the walls of colleges are loopholed for rifles.

Serious Engagements Near Chally.

A serious engagement occurred in the forest of Fontainbleau, yesterday.

The Gatling Gun.

The British Government has resolved to adopt the small bore Gatling mitrailleuse for field service and for fortresses.

The Foreign Legion.

The Foreign Legion has left Tours. Their destination is unknown.

King William Will Not Return to Berlin Till the War is Ended—Russia and Holland Paving the Way to an Armistice—Disposition of Captured Territory.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 5.—A large number of citizens of Berlin have petitioned the King not to expose himself during the siege of Paris. He replies by stating that he will not return to Berlin till the war is ended.

Couriers are daily passing between London, St. Petersburg and the Prussian headquarters with dispatches. It is believed England and Russia is paving the way to an armistice.

It is reported that both the Mecklenburgs will be incorporated into Prussia the Grand Dukes to have Alsace and Lorraine ceded them in compensation.

No Manifesto Will be Published by Napoleon.

LONDON, October 5.—The *Herald's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs to-day that he has just received a written reply from Pietri, Private Secretary to Napoleon, who says that no manifesto will be published by the Emperor, and all rumors to that effect are groundless.

Private Correspondence of Napoleon Published.

Dispatches from Tours to Monday last say that the papers publish liberal extracts of the private correspondence of Napoleon. One of the documents in the hand writing of the Emperor, naming a regency in case of his death, entrusts the Emperor during his minority, the present Prince Imperial, to the care of Gen. Frossard. A decree dated Rheims, August 21, signed by the Emperor, appoints Macmahon commander-in-chief of the army of Chalons and Paris. A letter from the Emperor to Mac-Mahon, and a proclamation prepared to be issued after the latter, share that the plan was to fall back to the walls of Paris, leaving Bazaine at Metz. The proclamation says that the fortifications of Paris will stop the flood of the enemy and give time to organize the forces of the country. This plan was afterwards abandoned, and an attempt made to relieve Bazaine. A letter from Persigny to the Emperor, bearing no date and postmarked September 7th, reads, "Paris December 7th, 1866, says, "As you are about to communicate several broad truths to the illustrious personages surrounding you, you can add the following: Whilst we are composedly and tediously deliberating as to what should be done to obtain an army, Prussia proposes simply and with great activity to invade our territory. She will be in position to place in line six hundred thousand and twelve hundred cannon before we have thought of organizing a framework, which is indispensable before we can place in the field three hundred thousand men and sixteen hundred cannon. Blindness alone can permit us to think that war will break out at an early date. I draw your attention to the following because it is of a nature to open the eyes of the least clear sighted: For some time past the Prussian agents have been running over the frontier departments, particularly the portions comprised between the Moselle and the Vosges, to sound the opinions of the population and bring influence to bear upon the Protestants, who are numerous in those parts, and amount less French than is generally believed. They are grandsons of the men of 1815, and have sent deputations to the headquarters of the enemy to ask that Alsace be taken over by Germany. It is well to note these facts, for they may reasonably be considered as the forerunning of the enemy's plans. The Prussians adopted the same course three months before the opening of the Austrian war in Bohemia and Silesia."

Protest Against the Continuance of the War.

LONDON, October 5.—The Manchester *Examiner* has an aerial message from Paris stating that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on the 29th of September Jules Favre and M. Arago protested against the continuance of the war without consultation with the people, and Keratry, Trochu and Rochefort dissented.

The Defense of Bitsche.

Has been the fair subject of song. The Prussians have planted the cannon captured at Strasburg around Metz.

Doing Good Service.

The latest reports from Epernay are that the National Guard and Garde Mobile are doing good service at bush fighting.

Active Preparations for Operations in Western Caucasia.

LONDON, October 5.—A Cossack force has been sent westward from the Don. Active preparations are being made for operations in Western Caucasia. The government of Olessa denies the concentration of troops near the Turkish frontier.

The Pontifical Debt.

It is thought Victor Emanuel will guarantee the Pontifical debt.

Released.

GENOA, October 5.—The *Dovere*, a newspaper of this city, asserts that Garibaldi has certainly left Caprera.

The Majority Increasing.

LONDON, October 5.—Returns from the outer districts of the Pontifical States increase the majority for Victor Emanuel.

Thiers Reported at Florence.

The rumor continues that Thiers has arrived at Florence to consult with the Italian government.

General Burnsides Not Mediating.

LONDON, October 5.—The story that General Burnsides has been engaged in an attempt to mediate between France and Prussia is generally regarded as not authentic.

Good Hope for Spain.

Special to the New York Times.]

LONDON, October 5.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the resignation of Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, is likely to lead to serious results. It indentifies him with the Republican party, and adds great strength to the movement in favor of France.

We Have Heard So.

The highest authority states that the alleged note of the Emperor, which appeared in *La Situation* yesterday, was not authentic.

Napoleon Controls No Paper.

The same high authority states that the Empress has no connection, direct or indirect, with journal inquisition, and no newspaper in England is supported or controled by the imperial family.

Never Did.

The Empress never telegraphed to the Emperor to return to France as stated.

Foreign Regiment for French Service.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 5.—Your special correspondent at Bologne sen's word that a foreign regiment is to be formed for the service of the French at Cherbourg, to be called the volunteers of Fontenoy, and to be composed exclusively of Irish volunteers.

Napoleon's Denial.

The *Standard* will to-morrow contain an authorized statement from the Emperor Napoleon denying the authenticity of the letter circulated under German auspices in his name.

No Disturbances in Paris.

Your special correspondent telegraphs to-day from Rouen that everything in Paris was perfectly quiet on the third. It is utterly untrue that there ever have been any disturbances or riots in that city.

Enormous Quantities of Arms Daily Sent to France

LONDON, October 5.—Enormous quantities of arms are daily sent forward. Millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from English ports for French ports.

Eugenie's Treatment in England.

LONDON, October 5.—The Empress Eugenie yesterday sent a letter to the Emper concerning her reception in England. She states that the diplomatists in London, encouraged by the American Minister, express confident hopes of the downfall of the Republic and the restoration of the Emperor.

Preparations for an Attack on Paris Completed.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 5.—Your correspondent telegraphs from London the 5th. Official advices from headquarters report that preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications and for the shelling of Paris have been completed. The siege guns and mortars have arrived and have been placed in position for immediate operations.

Military Governor of Strasburg.

Gen. von Olleck, formerly Military Governor of Toloman has been appointed Military Governor of Strasburg.

The Last Sortie from Metz.

Your correspondent before Metz telegraphs on the 5th that a sortie was made from Metz against Jouy, held by the Eelgth Corps, at noon of the 3d inst., the French wounded were left on the Germans' hands, but the dead were carried back to Metz. Fort Welen supported the attack. The French troops, who are still told they were victorious in the August battles, are growing impatient. The last sortie showed no strategic result, though several brigades were engaged on both sides.

FRANCE.

Recent French Engagements.

TOURS, October 5.—Dispatches just received here from Chartres, dated Sunday, contain the following: The Prussians gained some advantages near Eperon yesterday, which opens that place to their arms. They bombarded Epernon, and for a time the Battles and French threw fought concurrenously, but were unable to contend against the vigorous artillery fire of the enemy.

It is reported here to-day that there is fighting going on near Orleans.

A dispatch from Belfast says that the francstireurs had defeated a detachment of the new Prussian army which recently crossed the Rhine near Colmar.

BILLEGARD, *via* TOURS, October 3.—There was a sharp encounter this morning at Mibels Chambon. No result given.

FONTAINEBLEAU, October 5.—A detachment of Prussians, several hundred strong, made an attack on the franes-tireurs, near here, to-day, and were bandsomely repulsed. The Prussians retreated towards Chailey.

Items from Tours.

TOURS, October 5.—It is announced to-day that a governmental delegation will be sent from here to be established in Lisle, in case of any great interruption of communication. No serious engagements have occurred near Paris other than those already described. The Government receives intelligence from Paris with tolerable regularity.

The daily journals here notice the manifesto of Napoleon, lately published in London. The Tours authorities have not yet been apprised that the manifesto is produced by forgery. The *Gazette de France* says: "Unfortunately for the Bonapartists, they published their documents seperately. M. Rouher, addressing the Emperor on the occasion of the declaration of war, said: 'Animated by a calm hope, which is the true force of the Empire, you know how to wait. But in the past four years you have perfected the armament of the soldier and raised to the highest pitch the organization of our military forces. Thanks to your care, Sire, France is ready.' "After that," the *Gazette* adds, "it is idle to pretend that Napoleon is not responsible for this war."

Further details tending to establish the death of General Von Moltke are published here to-day.

It is reported that the franes-tireurs recently blew up the railway for a long distance near Saverne, and the Prussian communications are sadly interrupted in consequence.

M. Lutz, one of the members of the Committee of Defense, and delegate of the Government, has been arrested by the Mobile Garde at Besancon. The nature of the charges preferred against him are unknown.

The Elections for the Constituent Assembly.

TOURS, October 5.—It is noticeable that, as the election for the Constituent Assembly approaches, parties seem to be reviving, and their different organs are apparently thinking more of politics than of the danger of the country.

Note from M. Cremieux.

M. Cremieux, on assuming *ad interim* the Ministry of War, has issued a note urging the hasty organization and equipment of the Garde Mobile, and Garde Nationale.

The Constituent Assembly to Meet at Tours.

It is reported that the Constituent Assembly will meet at Tours after the election.

A Gun Useless.

Has written a letter of thanks for the enthusiastic reception by the people of Tours.

Thiers is soon expected here.

Demand for a New Mint.

It is asserted that Lyons demands the right of coinage and the establishment of a mint in that city.

Prussians Driven Back to Chailly.

FONTAINBLEAU, *via* LONDON, October 5.—The Franc-Tireurs have driven back to Chailly a strong force of Prussians, both horse and foot, who were threatening this place. Sixty of the enemy were disabled.

The Siege of City in France.

TOURS, October 5, *via* LONDON.—The *Monitour* to-day advocates Tours as the place of the meeting of the Consument Assembly, on the ground of its security, which the journal says is as perfect as any French city if the war continues.

Restoration of Nice to Italy.

It is said an intrigue is in process for the restoration of Nice to Italy. A force of Italian Bersaglese is at Vintimiglia on the French frontier.

PRUSSIA.

Permanent Occupation of Alsace.

BERLIN, October 5.—The Prussian column which crossed the Rhine near Malhausen is now garrisoning that city. They are organizing measures for the permanent possession of Alsace.

Strasburg Never to Revert to France.

The "Berlin Municipality" have appeared to the relief of Strasburg. It is now settled that the venerable German city will never more revert to France. The Prussian Governor General is actively at work clearing the province of the bands of free-shooters and other lawless characters. The strictest measures are being used against the free corps. The proclamation of Prince Frederick William, providing for the summary execution or imprisonment of uniformed parties found in arms, had a wholesome effect in stopping their annoying and harrassing operations against Prussian communications, and the province is rapidly returning to order.

Sorties Made Daily from Metz.

SAARELUCKEN, October 5, Afternoon.—The garrison at Metz make a sortie every day, but without important results. The French are always driven back with loss. Marshal Bazaine, in command there, adheres to the Emperor. The besieged are constantly sending up balloons. A large cavalry brigade has gone to Toure.

BERLIN, October 5.—The French make unsuccessful sorties from Metz almost daily. The Prussians are invariably warned by their videttes of the approach of the French, and the latter, in every instance, are immediately assailed and driven in. Their losses, consequently, are heavy.

Change in Affairs at Strasburg.

BERLIN, October 5.—Affairs in Strasburg have resumed their ordinary course so promptly that correspondents say it is difficult to realize the late events.

Doubtless Apocryphal.

BERLIN, October 5.—The following is official: The note dated near Wilhelmshohe and signed by Napoleon, recently published by *La Situation* at London, is unknown here and doubtless spocryphal.

Troops to Occupy Alsace—No Signs of the Creation of Further French Armies.

BERLIN, October 5.—Provincial correspondence says: Troops from Strasburg and reserves from Freiburg have been detailed to occupy Upper Alsace, including the cities of Mulhausen and Colmar and the surrounding country, and to capture Belfort, Schestadt and New Brisach. This effected, they will advance to the interior of France.

There are no signs of the creation of farther French armies.

Jacoby's Letter to Bismarck.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, October 5—Bismarck has not replied to the letter directed to him by Jacoby from prison, in which he protests against his illegal incarceration. A Democratic journal, the *Tenkhanfs*, publishes its contents, stating that this gentleman is in the habit of answering all letters addressed to him, and calls the Court's attention to it, lest it should have miscarried.

RUSSIA.

Von Moltke Decorated by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 5.—The Czar Alexander has conferred upon Gen. Von Moltke the highest decoration of the Empire, accompanied by a cordial letter of felicitation.

AUSTRIA.

Russia's Aggressive Movements.

VIENNA, October 5.—Further Russian aggressive movements on the East are reported. The Russian Government is reported to be making extraordinary military preparations in Trans-Caucasia, as if for offensive operations against the Turkish region adjoining the Caucasians, or against Prussian territory upon the Caspian. The fortified passes to Asia have been reinforced and stores are being accumulated.

BELGIUM.

The German Wounded in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, October 5.—The *Monitour* reaffirms in contradiction to the German reports that the Prussian wounded are treated with extreme kindness in Belgium, and adds that the Belgian Government has already attested to the Belgian tenderness.

Von Moltke Neither Ill Nor Wounded.

OSTEND, October 5.—It is not believed that General Moltke has been either ill or wounded. The reports of a Prussian movement to the north and west of Paris, that is toward Rouen and Amiens, originated merely from forraging expeditions.

The Attack on Fort Bicetre.

The Prussian losses in the attack on Fort Bicetre were immense.

The President Approves Washburne—Believes Paris Will be Captured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5—The President approves Minister Washburne's conduct in Paris, and to-day expressed the belief that Prussia would be successful in the siege of Paris, judging by all the military circumstances.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

What the Czar Contemplates—A Raid on Turkey, or Intervention for France.

The telegraphic news that Russia is making the most gigantic preparations for war creates a curiosity to know against whom it is to be directed. In many well informed circles of Europe it is believed that it is Prussia, not Turkey, that the Czar is arming, and if Austria would make an alliance he would be glad to put an army in the field for France. The following extract from the Vienna correspondence of the London *Telegraph* treats of that view of the matter:

The marvellous tide of victory which, to our present seeming, is carrying the Prussian standards across the plains of Champagne to the walls of Paris, was not by any means anticipated in all its successful entirety by Russia, when Prince Gortschakoff went bail to Count Bismarck for the protection and safety of the Prussian arms. Circumstances, it is perfectly alter case; and the unexpected Prussian annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, together with the inauguration of a French Republic, have made the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs pull his wind a little. Europe, according to his repetitions is now in a state of transition, about to witness a terrific struggle between the Red and Blue Sceptres. Neither of these apparitions is at all agreeable to Gortschakoff the Government of the Czar, and of the two the Red is, perhaps, the one to be the most dreaded. Annexation fever is a mighty dangerous disease in Emperors and Kings, Ossmen and Sovereigns, and it has been fearfully excised by sanguinary and costly remedies, during the last few years. Consequently, now that people here and in Russia begin to entertain grave apprehensions about the future policy of Prussia. They fear that if Count Bismarck will, if he is allowed successfully to absorb Alsace and Lorraine, prove the further high-handed illustrations to the patriotic queries as to what is the German definition of "don't be afraid" and "apprehensions;" for Count Bismarck being victor, I am convinced that a more liberal, disinterested, philanthropic, peaceable and scrupulous statesman never before lived. Russia, therefore, is not at all disposed to give further high-handed illustrations to the patriotic queries as to what is the German Fatherland. I don't at all share these apprehensions; for Count Bismarck being victor, I am convinced that a more noble

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

Our friends throughout the State will again lay us under obligations by sending election returns as soon as actual results are ascertained, especially on Members of Congress and Legislature. For such favors it will give us pleasure to reciprocate in any way in our power.

THE Reform Republican tickets are ready for distribution at the Headquarters, No. 129 Smithfield street, near the new City Hall. Let those interested in Reform call and get the tickets for their districts without delay.

WE would call the attention of all True Republicans, all believers in economy in county affairs, all seekers after truth in regard to the real issues of the present campaign in Allegheny county, to the Reform meeting announced for this evening. All Republicans of this city, especially those of the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, will meet at the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street. There will be a meeting in the Allegheny Diamond at 7 1-2 o'clock also. Good speakers will be present at both places.

THE announcement that Russia proposes to ignore the treaty of Paris made in 1856, and intends trying to recover the strip of territory in Bessarabia and the naval preponderance on the Black Sea, lost by that treaty, is expected to have great influence upon the British policy, if not indeed to draw England into active efforts to terminate the war between Prussia and France. In 1856, Great Britain, France, Sardinia and Turkey undertook the Crimean war, on the ground that the existence of the Ottoman Empire and the equilibrium of Europe were endangered by Russia's growth. By two years fighting, involving the expenditures of thousands of lives and one thousand eight hundred millions of treasure, these powers induced Russia to sign with them such a treaty as they wished, and England must now either interfere to stop the present war, which is the Czar's opportunity, or else lose the fruits of the Crimean war. Be sides this, the revival of Russian power on the Black Sea would so strengthen and embolden that empire as to put the valuable Indian possessions of England in jeopardy of being eventually lost to her.

WHEN the "Regulars" rejected the offer of the Reformers to submit to the Republican party the question of deference as to candidates, they wrote themselves down disorganizers and factionists, without reason or love for the party or its principles. It was an open declaration that they acted on the rule or ruin principle. If they had said in so many words, we are for the party so long as we can run it, they would not have made the fact more plain. The proposition for a settlement of difficulties embraced the question of Congressman as well as other offices, and when the "Regulars" rejected it they forfeited all right to the title they claim, and from that moment the Reformers stood justified before the people. And the people will stand by them and their candidates—not only because their course is right, but because they have done all that could be reasonably asked of them to harmonize the party. We go to the people on the record, as well as on our candidates and platform of principles. We know that the public judgment is with us on all these—that the conscience of the masses approves our course, and we are confident that this is the verdict which the ballot-boxes will record.

THE "Regulars" appear to have abandoned everything else to save NEGLEY. And this, too, when a majority of them concede his unfitness, would rejoice if he were out of the field and admit that his election is out of the question. On his merits and on a fair test, he would not obtain three thousand votes in the district. It is something amazing that intelligent Republicans can think of stultifying themselves by "going it blind" for a candidate in whom they have no confidence, when such a man as Major FREW is in the field, and whose election is entirely practicable, if it is not already absolutely certain. The Tariff question is held up as the test question. Is General NEGLEY a better Tariff man than Major FREW? How is it necessary to elect NEGLEY in order to insure a Tariff Representative? Are not the people free agents, and exists there a reason, if they prefer FREW to NEGLEY or HOPKINS, why they should not so declare? "We urge on every voter," says the New York *Tribune*, "to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man, no matter for the consequences." By acting on such a principle, it urges, the time will be short when we shall have any other than fit candidates. All voters—especially Republicans—should apply this test. If it shall help General NEGLEY, well and good. We are willing to have it applied to our candidate, and would like to hear of a single reason why it should not be applied in the present contest. Every Tariff argument, every reason that should determine the action of the honest voters sanctions it. Let Republicans reject appeals that require them to "go it blind," smother conscience and violate judgment; and let them go straight ahead doing what they know to be right now and best in the future. If they will do this, they must vote for Major FREW in preference to General NEGLEY.

WE believe it is the settled intention of the Republicans of Allegheny county to consummate the Reform movement by electing the ticket which represents it before the people. They will do this because Reform is needed and can be obtained in no other way. They will do it as the only way to introduce economy and honesty into the management of our affairs and cut down taxation. And they will do it to dethrone the dynasty which the Rings and Cliques have established, whereby the Republican party is corruptly ruled and public opinion defied. To this end the election of the entire Republican ticket is necessary, not only legislative, but county. In the Twenty-second Congressional District it is now perfectly clear that if we are to have a Republican Representative, Major FREW must be the man. The persistency of General NEGLEY in running renders it necessary for those who wish to defeat HOPKINS to concentrate on FREW; and this is the view which Republicans are now taking. As a practical question there is no other way to deal with it. It is unquestionably an unfortunate circumstance that in a district so strongly Republican as this there should be any danger of the election of a Democrat. To meet the question, voters must in conscience select the candidate who will make the best Representative and has the best title to their support, concentrate on him and make his election certain. If any other rule is to prevail, then a premium will be set on unfit candidates, and what is bad now will surely become worse in the future. If NEGLEY is the man our voters think most fit to be their Representative; if they think he is deserving of the indorsement of a re-election, and if they know him to be such a man as they should vote for in preference to Major FREW, then let them make haste to say so. But before coming to this conclusion let them consider whether or not in voting for NEGLEY they will stultify themselves as members of society professing decency, good principles, and claiming to value integrity and ability as qualifications the possession of which is necessary to secure their approval. Let them settle that question and act accordingly, and Major FREW will be our next Congressman.

THE DESPERATE GAME OF BRAG.

The Committee of the "Regulars," realizing the necessity of doing something to arouse the drooping spirits of their followers, have resorted to the brag game.

They parade the counts they have made in certain districts which, of course, are favorable to themselves—counts, in some instances at least, deliberately manufactured outright.

Whoever has paid any attention to this canvass will say, that hereabouts, as a rule, this fall, a great many voters are not proclaiming how they are going to vote. There is a remarkable state of things in this respect, which, as every man of sense knows, bodes no good to the "Regulars."

We hazard nothing in saying, that no one man can make a correct canvass of the Regular Committee even—for not an inconsiderable number will vote some portion of the Reform Ticket.

Having put down figures which represent no known state of facts, the leaders are parading them, first to get up their own courage, and second to inspire some confidence among their disheartened followers.

The truth is, the people are going to vote this fall as they have never before voted. Every intelligent man knows this very well—and whenever the employed canvasser, by guessing or on whatever knowledge he is for the moment able to obtain, undertakes to report in exact figures the vote of any district,—all the while of course striving to make a favorable showing for the "Regulars"—his report, while it may serve the puprose to infuse a momentary spirit into the ranks of the disheartened "Regulars," cannot be relied on.

"*The "Regular" leaders know very well that there exists a state of things extremely ominous to them*—that the Republicans are going to adopt the advice of the *Tribune* and "scratch" their ticket freely, *and that this scratching will be almost uniformly in favor of the Reform candidates.*

Having deceived themselves, or adopted the false showing, knowing it to be false, the leaders are engaged in an attempt to deceive others. They will simply have the labor for their pains—for this is the year when neither brag nor coercion will avail anything.

To Reformers we say: Courage and work! Every day adds to your numbers. An overwhelming popular sentiment is with you. Thousands whom the "Regulars" reckon for them are with you, and will make themselves felt through the ballot box.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The "organ" has more than once charged us with a coalition with the Democracy. If there was anything that most particularly characterized the policy of that party, it has always been the endeavor to array labor against capital, by exciting prejudices against the rich. And this is precisely the direction into which the "organ" has been driven by the desperate necessities of its case. It denounces the Reform ticket as the *rich man's* ticket, and endeavors to defend the enormous Jury tax by the basest appeals to the supposed prejudices of "working men and farmers, and *hard fisted laborers*," as though it were a great privilege to all of them to be taken away from their work to do service on juries at $2 50 per day. When the people read these things in a newspaper claiming to be decent, they will naturally turn back to the heading to inquire whether it is not the *Post* that they have stumbled upon.

We would like to know, however, whether there is a farmer or mechanic or honest, respectable working man in the county who would wish to be torn from his home and business at such a price, or would desire to see his taxes quadrupled annually merely because he might be called upon to serve as a juror perhaps once in every five years. It would be a libel on all these classes to say that they have ever called upon the managers to beg the privilege of idling away a week or two about the Court House. It is only the loafers, the haugers-on, the do-nothings, the class which as a general thing can neither read or write, and is entirely unfitted either to weigh evidence or comprehend the charge of a Court that court the privilege of sitting as jurors on the fortunes and liberty and lives of other men, and it is this particular class which always votes the "*Dimmikratic*" ticket that is just now the object of special commiseration with the "organ."

We say to it, however, that it may wallow in the mire as long and as deeply as it chooses, but the time come it will find that it is no match for the *Post*, and will get no votes from the gutters.

MORE THAT H. BUCHER SWOPE DON'T KNOW.

Our friend, the District Attorney, who does not know where we get our information, and now intimates that he represents the Government at the meetings of the Regulars, referred in his speech in the Twelfth ward to the question of the apportionment of Congressmen, and while he admits that the last took place in 1862, undertakes to explain his very positive *misstatement* by referring to a *premature and abortive act* of the previous year, which was brought about in consequence of the provisions of an act of Congress passed on the 23d of May, 1850, which is now substantially inoperative.

The act to which we refer was one that fixed the number of Representatives at 233 on the then Constitutional basis of *three-fifths* in regard to slaves, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make the computation by dividing the aggregate by 233, and then to certify the result to the several States. The law was, however, changed by the addition of eight members to be distributed among the States having the largest fraction, and the result was that the opposition was a little too fast for the occasion, as it would be now with the number and ratio yet undetermined by Congress, and the whole question open to them until the summary of 1872.

To show, moreover, what the uniform and unbroken practice has been in this State, and how little Mr. BUCHER SWOPE knows about a subject on which he discourses so knowingly, we subjoin the dates of all the apportionment acts that we find to have been passed by the Legislature of this State:

Act of April 2, 1802—3 Smith's Laws, 502.
Act of March 20, 1812—5 Smith's Laws, 239.
Act of April 2, 1822—7 Smith's Laws, 467.
Act of June 9, 1832—Pamphlet Laws, 569.
Act of January 15, 1842—Requesting Congress to hurry up the apportionment. In order to save an extra session—Pamphlet Laws, 473.
Act of May 1, 1852—Pamphlet Laws, 491.
Act of April 13, 1862—Pamphlet Laws, 497.

It would take much more time than we have to spare to show all that Mr. H. BUCHER SWOPE, *pro hac vice*, quasi Representative of the Government, *don't* know, but we hope that this will be satisfactory.

FEDERAL ECONOMY AND COUNTY EXTRAVAGANCE.

The "organ" claims a large degree of credit for the administration of General GRANT "because it has afforded the people the pleasing spectacle, month after month, of a burdensome debt dwindling down surely and rapidly;" and because "*Taxation* has been largely reduced, and all the affairs of the Government go on smoothly and well ordered."

This is all right, but how different from the rule of the managers, with a burdensome debt and taxation increasing from year to year, and the "organ" itself justifying the whole!

It asks the Democrats to turn a deaf ear to their party organs which charge extravagance, and look at the figures which won't lie.

And so do we ask the readers of the "organ" to give no heed to its denials of mismanagement in county affairs, but *look at the figures*, which "won't lie" here any more than in the other case.

If economy is to recommend in the one case, why should not waste and prodigality equally condemn in the other?

VOTE FOR FIT MEN ONLY.

"How to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They Will."

[From the New York Tribune, Wednesday, Sept. 28.]

We ask no one to support an incapable or unworthy candidate for office *because he is called a Republican and has a regular nomination. On the contrary we urge every voter to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man*, NO MATTER FOR THE CONSEQUENCES. Conventions and wire-workers must be taught that such nominations will not answer, and this is the way to teach them. Do not ask us to particularize and denounce—for the friends of the bad candidates would resent such denunciation by striking at the good ones—but do you make due inquiry, and *scratch off every bad man's name from the ballot you vote.* The immediate consequence may be disagreeable, but the ultimate effect will be wholesome and beneficent. Understand, then, once for all, that we do not wish you to vote for *a thief or a fool because of his politics.* If any Republican nominee is unworthy, you cannot better serve the Republican cause than by *refusing to vote for him*, and thus compelling better nominations thereafter.

But there are those who, disgusted with a bad name on the ticket of their party, refuse to vote at all; and that is every way wrong and mischievous. It does nothing toward securing better nominations in future, since the good nominees suffer equally with the bad ones. It involves the repudiation of a grave public duty on a pretext utterly insufficient if not wholly irrelevant.

If every voter would religiously exercise his right of suffrage at each election, taking care *to scratch from his ballot each and every name which ought not to be there*, whether he put a good name in its place or not, we should soon have the right sort of nominees every time. *Unprincipled aspirants would no longer pack primary meetings and buy nominations*, if the inevitable result would be their disgraceful defeat. Let us all resolve to *scratch every bad nominee*, but take scrupulous care to vote for every good one!"

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Before the drouth ended, a dollar a barrel was the price for water for domestic purposes in Vermont.

John and Peter Smith and John Dove, of Andover, Mass., recently offered $35,000 toward building a memorial hall in that place, on condition that the town would raise $15,000. The town committee, however, have decided that the required sum can be raised only by taxation, and the three givers are, therefore, with Yankee cuteness, to pay a tax of about $2,000, in order that the town may receive their gift.

Eighty-one vessels of the lumber trade are tied up in Chicago because their owners want advanced rates of freight, which the lumbermen refuse to pay.

A New London weekly paper called the *Free West*, devotes its sixteen three-columned pages to full and reliable information on the United States and Canadas, and advice to those desirous of emigrating. It promises to explain how to get a free home and employment at good wages, and will make known to laborers, mechanics, artists and professional men where they are most wanted in the different parts of the American continent. One of its numerous articles on these subjects—and many of them contain the same instruction—advises the young men to resist the allurements of other places, and journey, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, to the Mississippi Valley, which it regards, justly enough, the most meriting situation on the continent.

Since the general adoption throughout the country of the postal car system, and the discontinuance of the habit of allowing the United States mails to be handled and placed in the care of persons not officers of the Department, there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of depredations, letter robberies, &c., which were formerly confined almost exclusively to those not connected with the Department. Where they now occur at all, they are limited to officers and employees of the postal service, and such depredations are more easy of detection.

The Lake Superior trade gives business to 124 vessels and steamboats.

Red River advices are that Goulet, who was murdered by the Canadian volunteers for supposed sympathy with Riel, was an American citizen. Threats were made against the American Vice Consul for recovering the body, and causing an examination and proper burial. The Dr. Schultz party threaten to drive out American citizens, the Hudson Bay Company, and Governor Archibald, who are unfavorable to their schemes. Riel and Donohue are in the neighborhood of Pembina and St. Joe.

The indebtedness to the State, on account of which certain Tennessee railroads are to be sold November 3d, is $16,277,825. The recent advance noticed in the prices of the bonds of Tennessee is attributed to purchases of parties who purpose bidding for the railway franchises in the above named roads, which will be offered for sale on the day named, and for any amount of purchase State bonds and interest will be accepted at par.

A few days ago a genteel chap called upon many of the leading Washington physicians, and claiming to be about to undergo examination to be an army surgeon, asked the loan of some of their more valuable medical works to "brush up a little, you know." The next they knew of the tall stranger, he was in the look-up, and the police were recovering many valuable works from pawnbrokers.

The New York Produce Exchange was open during Farragut's funeral, but some of the leading houses were so indignant at this want of respect for the heroic dead, that they refused to open their samples.

The Bremen steamer Frankfort left her dock at Hoboken, Friday, with a full cargo, and dropped down the bay, passing within a short distance of the French gunboats off the battery. No notice was taken of her by the men-of-war, and the German vessel was soon safe outside Sandy Hook. No other steamer of the line will be dispatched until information is received by the agents here of the safe arrival of the Frankfort. There are no passengers on the latter.

The correction is made in regard to the tax on brokers' sales, reported removed, that they fall within the exception continuing taxes paid by stamp.

PERSONAL.

A Washington dispatch says that Mr. Cox enjoys the confidence of the President, and should he retire from the Cabinet it will be by choice and not compulsion.

Yerger, who shot Colonel Crane, in Mississippi, is free, because the Grand Jury would find no indictment against him, probably because it is no crime to kill a Yankee.

Professor C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, succeeded, on Thursday, in photographing one of the protuberances of the sun, a scientific feat which before attempted, but never accomplished. The operation was performed with a telescope, assisted by a spectroscope.

Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, also had a chance to decline the English mission, they say.

Minister Morton is not expected to sail for England before November.

A new statnette, "Coming to the Parson," by John Rogers, is pub lished.

Col. P. R. De Trobriand, Thirteenth United States Infantry, has received a six months' leave of absence, with permission to go beyond the sea.

STATE POLITICS.

John B. Warfel, the Democratic nominee for Sheriff in Blair county, has withdrawn from the canvass.

The trouble in the Senatorial district composed of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties, has been terminated by the withdrawal of Mr. Wm. A. Yeakle, of Montgomery county. This makes the election of Hon. Harry White certain.

W. H. Abbott is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the counties of Montour and Columbia.

Hon. Wm. Davis of Stroudsburg, has been nominated by the conferees of the Eleventh district of Pennsylvania as the Republican candidate for Congress.

The Republicans of Montour county have nominated Edward J. Beyer, of Valley township, as their candidate for Sheriff.

The Lebanon *Courier* speaks confidently of the Republicans carrying that Congressional district. It is the most doubtful one in the state.

The Democratic conference of the Fourteenth Congressional District met at Sunbury on Monday. On motion, J. E. Ecbholtz was selected as chairman of the conference, and Geo. McElwee, Esq. secretary. After the withdrawal of the county nominees who had received complimentary nominations, E. Greenough Scott, Esq., was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Forty-second Congress by acclamation.

Cuba's Reply to Spain.

When the Spanish authorities proposed to the New York Cuban Junta to assure unconditional peace to the island, on condition that the revolutionists for an autonomy, "which shall be granted," similar to that of Canada, the patriots replied that nothing short of entire freedom from Spain can secure any liberty for Cuba, and that there is no possibility of any agreement, the basis of which shall not be the independence of the island; that such a proposition is a sarcasm, since the Spanish government cannot recognize any right to the Cubans, as long as it preserves in its integrity its colonial system, and it knows that when the Cubans shall have the management of their own affairs under the Spanish flag, it could not carry to its extinction the entities it has been accustomed unanimously, nor to continue to overflow the island with officials without conscience, who only come to Cuba to get rich upon the ruin and degradation of the natives, and to perpetuate the odious regime of their scandalous abuses; that the Spanish government knows the Cubans are abolitionists, while the negro traders and the great majority of the slaveholders are Spaniards, and although the Minister at Madrid, forced by the American administration, would promise the emancipation of the slaves, those men, who now represent Spain in Cuba, would deadly oppose the unfortunate event, and it occurred in this way. Whilst he was reading his Bible it came to him. He then took up a newspaper—perhaps the "oldest," and no doubt was much encouraged by reading it. He however tried to banish it from his mind but could not. Next morning he resolved to settle the matter with Providence, took a penny and tossed it the best out of three. He called head and so it came. He then tossed it once again and tail! Tail! perhaps he was doubtful of the result. However, up went the penny and the astute John won. He then wrote two notices, one for the "oldest," the other for the *Dispatch*—calling on him to be a candidate and to consult many citizens. He possessed of considerable amount of modesty in issuing cards and stating that many citizens desired him to be a candidate. Rumor also states he was called on by our worthy Sheriff and Senator Graham, who volunteered their assistance in manipulating the wires in which they were successful. Will you inform your readers if W. A. Shaw, the candidate on the Reform ticket, procured his nomination in the same way—by reading his Bible, then taking a friendly toss up with Providence. If he has done so, I am prepared to scratch him on Tuesday next. But I know he did not.

REFORM.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

CAMPBELL'S TOILET WATERS.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.

ALABASTRIN—A Toilet Powder.

"DR HAEN'S" GLYCERINE—Chemically Pure,

SWIFT & COURTNEY'S PARLOR MATCHES.

GENUINE BAY RUM—Distilled.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINES and GIN,

CHAMOISE LEATHERS and SPONGES,

AT RANKIN'S

Drug and Family Medicine Store,

44 SIXTH (old St. Clair) STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Politics in Philadelphia—Cameron and Forney—Brewster, Lowry, Scott and Purviance—Ingratitude of Nations.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1870.

The seed sown in Allegheny county by the "True Republicans" is producing good fruit and much of it. Our Republican journals here are all beginning to cry out against "rings," corruption and bad nominations. The leaven is spreading, and it will leaven the whole lump. Philadelphia is slow to act, but powerful when aroused. Covode has been trying to keep the "ring" in the back ground, and on Friday last he sent Cameron word that he had better stay away from Saturday evening's meeting, and old Winnebago did not put in an appearance. The people are tired of these corrupt, selfish, worn-out leaders, and they must retire, or the party will. It is said here that the "regulars" of your city have sent Colonel Forney word to come out and bring General Cameron along—that things are all *organized* out there and these worthies are needed to instruct you what must be done. Report says that Cameron is opposed to going—that he thinks his presence would do harm, but that Forney wants to go and take his son to show him the town. He is getting a million copies of his *Press* article on Cameron as a Senatorial candidate—published in the *Press* of January 1867, republished for gratuitous distribution in Pittsburgh. Cameron thinks this will do much to show your readers that you do him injustice. Forney wanted Benjamin H. Brewster to give him a line to you stating that you were mistaken—as Cameron secured Brewster the position of Attorney General from Gov. Geary, when he was first elected—but Brewster told Forney he wanted nothing to do with either him or Cameron—that they were both frauds. Only think what change four years, or less, has made in the feelings among our *leaders!* Then B. H. Brewster and M. B. Lowry were the right and left bower of Cameron. No man in the State so well, long and faithfully served him as Lowry. Cameron had hardly been elected Senator until he turned his back on Morrow B., and when the latter was stricken by disease at Harrisburg, the *great statesman* (who always "stands by his friends," would not go near him for fear of catching the disease. He said that Lowry was worn out and ought to peg off. Brewster too, who served him zealously many years, he

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5, 1870.

Money seemed to be more plentiful with the account houses to-day. Good paper is scarce, except when it finds takers at 9 per cent. per annum. There are many persons who have money to put out, and really prefer good commercial paper, but expect the borrower to pay com 10 to 12 per cent. High rates of discount id good paper don't agree. If outside parties ere more moderate in their views for money ey could get plenty of unexceptionable pa- r, which would render many borrowers ore independent of the banks at a time when is necessary for them to curtail their dis- ount lines.

—The *Herald* says the Treasury programme as not to the taste of most of the speculators the Gold Room, for it failed to gratify the pectation of a larger sale of gold. In this int it disappointed the bears." On the oth- hand, the "bulls," who were encouraged to ay early in the morning, found the precious etal unsecurantably weak, and hence the day ssed with a display of considerable ill-humor both "bulls" and "bears." It will have been oticed by the Washington dispatches that e Secretary of the Treasury is making ready redeem the five per cents of 1871, and has sued instructions for the payment of such nds to cease from the first of January next, provided the holders hall so elect. The rate of x per cent. per annum. The loan was crea- d by an act of Congress, passed June 22, 1867, thorizing the Treasury to borrow, at a rate ot higher rate than six per cent., to the ex- nt of $21,000,000, redeemable in ten and pay- e in twenty years after January 1, 1881. The ebt was incurred for the purpose of retiring e old issue of Treasury notes, and, as cir- mstances favored a lower rate than six per nt., was offered to the public at only five per nt. The bonds were quite generally sub- cribed for. The bidders were required to sub- it certified checks for five per cent. of the mount they offered to take. It so happened at pending the awards the troubles with outh Carolina commenced in connection with the rupture of the Union seemed inevita- e. Under these circumstances many of the ptimistic bonds bidden for the new loan ere- crificed their five per cent. deposit, and of he $21,000,000 offered only $7,021,850 was paid or. It is this amount which Mr. Boutwell in- nds redeeming on or before the 1st of Janu- y next. As the bonds were purchased for use of legal tenders they will be redeemed at ar in coin. Their market value has been par r coin for some time past, that figure having actually advanced to that point after the upreme Court decision as to the validity of edemption enforceable in all obligations en- ered into before the passage of the Legal ender act.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol- wing quotations of Government bonds in ew York to-day, as furnished them by Jay ooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½ 113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62,	113½ 113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '64	113½ 113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds, '65	113½ 113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110½ 110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110½ 110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110½ 110½	110½
10-40s	103¾ 104	104
Gold	113½ 113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113¾
U. S. 10-40s	104
6s, January and July, 1863	110¾
6s, January and July, 1867	110¾
6s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	90
Current's Pacific	104½

—The New York *Tribune* says: Attention seems to have been somewhat diverted from railway stocks to those called "miscellaneous," and the most active movements have been developed in them. Among others, we notice the Western Union, Union Pacific, and several of the express stocks. This new feature of the market is no doubt the result of clique operations in railway shares, which are now concentrated in a few hands, stagnate the market for a time, and leave the purchasers in undisturbed possession of the property. While operators in the street know that an avalanche of shares may at any time be precipitated upon them, the holders may, even if the stocks themselves seem to be cheap. The Northwestern, Rock Island, Toledo and Pittsburgh, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi and others have but a very limited market, and are controlled by specialties. If the holders of these stocks are content to monopolize them no one can complain, for they are the only persons injured by the loss of a market. Stockholders feel, however, that business is suffering in consequence of these accumulations in the hands of a few bold operators, and naturally oppose such movements.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during last day:

October 5, 1870.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Gold	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Adams Ex.	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Alton & T. H.	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Alton & T. H. pref.	101	101	101	101	101	101
American Ex.	57	57	57	57	57	57
Canton Co.	41½	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Central of Cleveland	112	112	112	112	112	112
Central of New Jersey	112	112	112	112	112	112
Central Pacific Bonds	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & Alton	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Chicago & Alton pref.	120	120	120	120	120	120
Chicago & N. W.	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Chicago & N. W. pref.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & R. I.	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Toledo	112	112	112	112	112	112
Columbus & Indiana Central	70	70	70	70	70	70
Del. & Hud. Canal	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Del., Lack. & West.	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Erie	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Erie preferred	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Fort Wayne	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Hudson River	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Illinois Central	136	136½	136½	136½	136½	136½
Lake Shore	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Michigan Central	106½	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Michigan Southern	81½	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Michigan Southern guar.	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
New York Central	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
New York & Erie	64	64	64	64	64	64
New York & Erie pref.	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32½	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Ohio & Mississippi pref.	47½	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	67½	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Pittsburgh	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Rock Island	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Toledo & Wabash	50½	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western	50½	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western pref.	81½	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Union Pacific	80½	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Wabash	50½	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Wabash pref.	78½	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Western Union	83½	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾

A comparison between Tuesday's and Wednesday's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92½	92¾	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	87½	88	½	
Erie	22¾	22¾	¼	
Reading	99¾	99¾	100	100¾
Marietta	24¾	24¾	¼	
Mich. Cent.	136	136	1	
Ill. Cent.	93½	93¾	¼	
Cleve. & P.	93½	93¾	¼	
C. & N. W.	86¾	86¾	¼	
C. & N. W. pref.	90	90	¼	
Rock Isl.	97½	97¾	¼	
R. Paste.	81½	81¾	¼	
Ft. Wayne	92½	92¾	¼	
Wabash	50¾	50¾	¼	
Wabash pref.	78	78¾	¾	
Ft. Wayne	92¾	92¾	¼	
Ohio and Miss.	32¾	32¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	67¾	67¾	¼	
Adams Express	66½	67	¼	
Gold	113¾	113¾		

—The *Financial Chronicle* cites a striking instance of the mode in which capitalists, or those reputed to be such, may obtain three uses of capital not their own and draw three interests on it without incurring any risk whatever. A foreign exchange firm in good credit draws its bills at sixty days for one million, and sells them in New York for gold. They will produce at current rates $1,005,000 in gold. The broker next lends out this coin at ½ per cent., in exchange for currency. Finally, he lends the currency at 7 per cent., and if the two last loans may be called in at the end of fifty-nine days, he has no need to invest any capital whatever in meeting the original bills, as the proceeds of the loans will meet them, and leave him a handsome profit of 12¾ per cent. per annum besides. While the foreign house makes a display of three times the capital involved in the transaction, viz: first in the bills, then in the gold, then in the currency, and, finally, perhaps, in the notes taken for the currency, it really it has employed no capital in the transaction—only its credit. In the scientific adroitness with which the older communities impose therewith on the newer, so as to reap a large harvest on their credit merely, lies one of the most singular anomalies of finance.

—The gold interest on the public debt due November 1st, amounts to $25,426,279. The various Assistant Treasurers of the United States are authorized to anticipate the payment of interest for sixty days, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, though holders of bonds as a rule do not care to submit to a rebate on their gold interest, yet should such a command a sufficient premium they have this means of relief.

—The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the fourth week in September:

1870	$405,898
1869	421 893
Decrease	$16,081
For the month of September:	
1870	$1,278 171
1869	1,305,677
Decrease	$30,501

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 5.—Breadstuffs firm at 2@3c. Cotton dull but firm; middling 20½c. Flour steady. Wheat, scarce, 90@95c. Corn dull but unchanged. Rye dull and scarce at 65@70c. Oats dull and 2@3c. lower. Pork only in limited jobbing demand; mess $23 50@24. Bacon firm at 15@16c. Lard firm at 16c. Whiskey firm; sales 122 bbls at 94c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar 8¾@9¾c for low leaf to medium bright new wrappers.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in improved demand; red Indiana at $1 26@1 27; amber $1 28@1 30. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged at 60@61c. Provisions inactive. Refined petroleum declined to 26c. Whisky steady at 92c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870.

REMARKS—We can expect a fair trade demand for the leading articles, with a steady increase. The principle houses appear well satisfied with the situation of affairs generally, orders are coming in fairly, and all that is wanting to make things very lively, is a coal boat stage. This would also cause the departure of the several freight and passenger boats at the landing, that have been awaiting the movement of the waters. There has been a large accumulation of manufactured articles awaiting shipment, which we don't think will be detained much longer.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. It will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,284	3,227	7,511
Apples, bbls	3,361	4,895	8,259
Cheese, box	1,191	498	1,689
Corn, sacks	1,589	1,779	3,368
Wheat, sacks	2,600	3,567	6 147
Barley, sacks	2,995	3,936	6,931
Rye, sacks	607	599	1,206
Oats, sacks	4,661	4,993	9,654
Butter, pkgs	109	117	226
Bacon, tierces	168	83	251
Bacon, packages	2,983		2,983
Dried Beef, tierces	14	23	37

The following are the receipts for the past three months:

	July.	August.	Sept.
Flour, bbls	13,931	19,702	14,859
Apples, bbls	144	4,975	13,520
Cheese, boxes	4,232	3,367	4,951
Corn, sacks	2,916	10,669	6,320
Wheat, sacks	14,024	45,497	14,707
Barley, sacks	2,744	3,401	10,035
Rye, sacks	1,813	2,990	1 818
Oats, sacks	20,110	28,455	16,691
Butter, packages	485	1,162	475
Bacon, tierces	1,988	1,925	801
Bacon, pieces	2,906	500	2,503
Dried beef, tierces	86	126	27

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is abundantly supplied. Receipts since our last were 638 barrels. In regard to prices, they remain unchanged. Sales mixed lots at $2@2 50 ₱ bbl; choice lots $3@3 25

ASHES—The supply fully up with the demand. Prices have undergone no quotable change. Sales Soda Ash, refined 5 ₱ centum, 5½@6c; ordinary, 4½ @ 5c; Pearl Ash, 6@6½c; Potash 7@7½c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—Dealers are well supplied; we are reported regular sales at 38@38c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Following are the regular rates: Shaker No 1 ₱ dozen, $1 10; Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $1 25; Hurl A No 1 ₱ doz $1 50; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $1 00; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $1 75; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $1 25; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $1 90; Round Hurl ₱ doz $3 25; Plain Hurl ₱ doz $2 50, and Western common $2 50.

BUTTER—The late advance has increased the receipts since our last were 55 packages; prices are unchanged, with sales of choice roll for table use at 28@30c, common and medium being very dull, with more sellers than buyers.

RAGS—The market was quiet, prices have undergone no change, we quote at 4@5c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull, and prices unchanged; new peaches (halves) are sold in a small way at 8@10c.

CANDLES—Are arriving more freely. We are reported sales of Sackett's Bells by tries at $16; eastern cultivated at $15 ₱ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen on case at $6 50.

LIME—The market was steady but not active; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We are reported sales by the coop at 50@60c ₱ pair.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley, 10½c; Fairbank's, 9½c; Gold Dust, 8½c; Kendall's, 8½c.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½@12c.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted, papers, 8c; oval soda, 8½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ¼-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 ₱ dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for mould; 20c for star, and 18@19c for adamantine.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3, 5½c; No. 1, 6½c; common, $5 ₱ barrel; 100 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

FEATHERS—Are in moderate demand, with sales reported from first-class at 50@52c ₱ lb; small sales were made at the usual advance. The season for activity is drawing near.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 15@16c ₱ pound.

BEESWAX—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 22@26c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Market firm with plenty of purchasers at current prices, viz: 27@28c ₱ doz.

GROCERIES—Orders are coming in freely from the country dealers, and the local trade demand is fair. We quote as follow:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans, 11@12c; cubs 10½@ 11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices declined 5c ₱ gallon: *Havemeyer & Elder's*, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; Leverring's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@55c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

HAY—Supply good and demand fair; sales from wagon at $20, $22@25 ₱ ton.

FISH—The demand is still active, and sales regularly made at the following rates: Herring $5 ₱ cwt; scaled herring, $7 50@8 ₱ cwt; chopped cod $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted cod $4 ₱ bush; bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50 ₱ cwt.

WHISKY—The market, though unchanged, is dull, with a declining tendency. Highwines arefirm at 95c and proof at $1 08 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 6, 1870.

REMARKS—The market was not an active one. Dealers are apart in their views. Holders are not inclined to make sufficient concessions in order to effect sales; hence the market was suffered to go by default, at least so far as transactions were concerned.

The following were the nominal rates for the various deliveries: October 95@95½c; November 95¼@95½c; December 95½c; S. O. all year 93@95½c; B. O. all year 90c.

REFINED.

The market was exceedingly quiet. The sales were few and far between. We quote as follows: Spot 25@25½c; October 25@25½c; November 24@24¾c; December 24c. November and December at 24½c.

COOPERAGE—Oil barrels—Market dull. Holders asking $2 30 for city make, and $2 25 for country make for immediate delivery.

New York, October 5.—The oil exports yesterday were a bark from Philadelphia to Antwerp with 3,600 bbls petroleum, and of about; a werp with 3,600 bbls petroleum, and of about; a bark to Sandefiord, Spain, with 1,600 bbls do at Sa; a bark to a direct port on the continent with 3,600 bbls do at 2; a brig with 2,000 bbls do to Barcelona; a brig with 2,000 bbls do to Marseilles; a British bark port in Spain on private terms; a British bark to Danzig with 3,500 bbls do at 6s 8d; a bark to Lisbon, Spain for orders with 17,000 cases do on private terms.

By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, October 5.—The *Herald* says: There is little change in prices upon crude today, buyers offering 5c ₱ bbl below the views of sellers, whose firm, and show no disposition to operate. On the lower creek $3 15@3 20 are offered, with no bidding at $3 25, although the majority of sales are reported at $3 20@3 25. On upper creek $3 10 was the ruling bid, but finer was also quoted at $3 25, and at less than $3 15. Outside markets closed dull and quiet.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 15
500 bbls upper creek	3 15
500 bbls upper creek	3 15
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 12½
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 10
750 bbls upper creek	3 10
500 bbls upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 10
1,000 bbls Story farm	3 20
500 bbls lower creek	3 20
500 bbls lower creek	3 20
500 bbls lower creek	3 20
1,000 bbls H. G	3 35

NEW YORK, October 5—closing 3.—Crude in bulk—the market was dull, with few buyers at over 12c; several small parcels, footing up 8,000 barrels, sold at 12¾c. Crude for shipping is not inquired for, and is quoted at 12@12½c. Refined is in unsettled supply; sales of 1,500 barrels at 25½c, and 400 at 25¾c. Philadelphia delivery: the demand is small and prices unchanged; sales 500 barrels refined standard white, for first half October, 25c; 2,000 do, 25¾c; 2,000 do October, 25c.

SHIPPING, October 5—Market quiet and dull at yesterday's prices; $3 10 on road, and $2 80 at wells.

OIL CITY, October 5.—Market quiet and dull. On lower creek $3 15@3 20 for regardless, and $3 25@3 10 for 46 gravity. Oil City delivery $3 65@3 70 for 46 gravity.

TITUSVILLE, October 5.—Market quiet and dull at $3 10@3 15 on upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—Market firm at 25½c for refined. Crude 16½c in barrels; bulk 12½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 5.—The market is dull and unchanged.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 5.—Market dull; crude 12@12½c; refined 25@25½c.

FRANKLIN, October 5.—Market very quiet at $2 75@2 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 5.—Market quiet and prices unchanged from yesterday; sales yesterday evening of 2,000 bbls at $3 15. No transactions to-day.

OIL CITY, October 5.—Spot $3 15; Oil City $3 60 @3 65, 46 gravity, regardless, $3 50. Market dull.

TIDIOUTE, October 5.—Market weaker with sales at $3 20.

OIL CITY, October 5.—The new well at Reno, on the Culver property is doing 250 bbls per day.

TITUSVILLE, October 5.—Market very quiet and weak; we quote at $3 00@3 05.

ROUSEVILLE, October 5.—Market dull and not much doing; offering $3 20@3 30; no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5. 5:30 P. M.—Spot and October 25½c; November 24½c. December 24c. Crude 12c. Market quiet and dull.

NEW YORK, October 5, 2:30 P. M.—Market dull. Crude 12½@12¾c; refined—small lot sold at 25½c; large 25¼@25½c October. Philadelphia: sales 500 bbls spot at 25½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	530	Goodwin & Barbour	222
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	224	Fairview Oil Works	1,128
Union Oil Works	376	Peerless Oil Works	134
Witmer Oil Works	490	Penn Oil Works	74
Citizens' Oil Works	666	Excelsior Oil Works	134
Commos Oil Works	382	G Buchanan	50
Total			4,719

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 530 bbls; J B Barbour to Goodwin & Barbour, 222 do; Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, F & co, 524 do; D C Herbst to Fairview Refinery, 1,128 do; G S Goldrick to Union Refining Co, 376 do; B S Duncan to Peerless Oil Wks 376 do; D C Herbst to Citizens Oil Works, 490 do; L W Young to Universal Oil Works, 666 do; D C Herbst to Excelsior Oil Works, 134 do; S B Duncan to Penn Oil Works, 74 do; Thos Hackett to Commos Oil Works, 382 do; Cowner to G Buchanan, 50 do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R.R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 540 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan S & Co. 149 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co, 199 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Irwin, Mervin & Co, 160 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co, 355 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 1,433 bbls.

October 5, 1870.

Standard Oil Co, 530 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 212 bbls, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 517 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 257 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H Kochler 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 498 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Montzhimer, K & Co, 398 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co, 157 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J A Bentley, 212 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett L S & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments ..... 3,177 bbls.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870.

REMARKS—The run of cattle, sheep, and hogs for the past three days was not heavy, though the character of the stock was rather better Previous prices were not maintained except for strictly prime. Dealers are of the opinion that lower rates must rule, and hence take hold sparingly, and do not purchase more than will barely suffice to meet the wants of the trade. Sellers think differently; hence there is a wide margin in their views. Without vouching for the exactness of the following quotations, we give them as the nearest approximation to be had, and the reader is referred to the sales given below for further information.

RULING OF THE MARKET.

Cattle—Extra 1 200 to 1,500 steers $7 50@7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $7@7 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@6 50. Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, $4@4 25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5.

Sheep—Extra, Philadelphia Fat Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 90; sacks $6 65; Morrow, Beaver, bbls, $6 65; sacks $6 30; Palmetta, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

LARD OIL—No. 1 has been reduced to $1 18 ₱ gallon, and we are reported sales at $1 20@1 22½; No 2 lard oil $1 05@1 10; extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, $1 80 per gallon.

SEEDS—The market was a dull; nothing doing worthy of notice. Timothy—buyers are shy, the season being considered over. Clover can be purchased at $5 50, although there are lots held at higher figures. Flaxseed is quoted at $2 15 per bushel.

BEANS—Market not very active. We are quoted small sales of new cup at $1 70@2 00 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dull; market is well supplied. We can report sales at 6@7c ₱ lb.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of anthracite at 8@9½c ₱ bush, by the car load.

CHEESE—Market well supplied; sales of Pinnonix Hydraulic at $25@27 5 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied: We note sales of city rendered at 8½@9c ₱ lb; country sells at lower figures.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet fetches $7@8 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand. The stock on hand is sufficient for all ordering purposes. We are reported sales at the following: Western Reserve 12@13c; factory 13@13½c; Goshen 14@ 15c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The supply is fully up to the demand, and sales are made at the following figures: Prime Peachblows at 80@85c ₱ bushel; Maryland Sweets $3 00@3 25; Jersey Sweets at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

TOMATOES—Are becoming scarce and prices are higher and irregular, sales being made from $1 50@2 00@2 75 ₱ bush.

GRAPES—Are plenty, and sell readily at 6, 8 @10c ₱ lb.

FISH—The season for activity is over. There is still a moderate inquiry at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 do, $20 50@27 00; No. 2 shore medium, $16; large $18 50; in half bbls and parts additional; Ex Ex Ex—No 1 $9 50; No 2 $7 25; No 3 $5 50; Lake herring $4 50; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Oswego Eels $6@8. Lake shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The trade demand is fair, and prices firm and unchanged at the following figures: Shoulders, 14½@14½c; ribbed sides 17@17½c; clear sides 17½@18c; canvassed bacon 20c; plain sugar cured hams, 21½c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 23c. Dried beef, 20c. Lard in tierces 16½@16¾c. Bbls, 17@17½c; kegs, 18c. Mess pork $28 ₱ bbl. Trade is reported fair.

PEA NUTS—There is a better demand, and sales are making as follows: Wilmington, raw, $ bushel, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00; Tennessee, raw, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $2 75@ $3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

GRAIN—The market was not as buoyant, still there was a fair inquiry for certain descriptions. The receipts since our last were: Oats 628 sacks; rye, none; barley 1,210 sacks; wheat 698 sacks; corn 378 sacks. We are reported sales at the following rates: Wheat—The mills are running to their full capacity and are paying for red winter $1 15@1 20; white $1 30@1 35; Southern amber would bring the same figures. Oats are quite but unchanged; sales were reported, first hands, at 42@43c; with resales at 48@50c; we can report sales 5 car loads at 47@48c delivered. Corn is dull and prices unchanged; round lots are held at 80@ 85c. The stock has been reduced to a limited amount. Rye is not very active; we have reported sales at 80@90c, with offers to buy at 85c. Barley dull, prices very uncertain, being governed principally by prices in the west. Sales were reported at $1@1 05 for spring, $1 10 for prime, and $1 15@1 18 for choice fall.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; we can report sales in a regular way at 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 15@16c ₱ pound.

BEESWAX—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 22@26c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Market firm with plenty of purchasers at current prices, viz: 27@28c ₱ doz.

GROCERIES—Orders are coming in freely from the country dealers, and the local trade demand is fair. We quote as follow:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans, 11@12c; cubs 10½@ 11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices declined 5c ₱ gallon: *Havemeyer & Elder's*, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; Leverring's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@55c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

HAY—Supply good and demand fair; sales from wagon at $20, $22@25 ₱ ton.

FISH—The demand is still active, and sales regularly made at the following rates: Herring $5 ₱ cwt; chopped cod $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted cod $4 ₱ bush; bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50 ₱ cwt.

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The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coach Painters Wanted—McKelvey's Bazaar
Chimneys Swept—John Gillespie.
City Hall—Exhibition of Tableaux.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Pittsburgh.
Stationery, Bank Books, &c.—James H. Dodge.
The Great Amber Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—October 3.
Agent Wanted—166 Penn street.
Concert—Mercantile Library Hall.
Room Wanted—Colonel R.
Tallow for Sale—F. Sellers & Co.
Situation Wanted—R. R. Hare's Hotel.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Sapolio—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Drugs and Patent Medicines—Joseph Fleming.
Fine Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Country Residence for Sale—Morrison Brothers.
Asparagus Roots for Sale—James Wardrop.
Concert—Liberty Hall, East Liberty, October 6.
Opera House—Beetles, or Babes in the Woods.
Academy of Music—The fall of Sedan.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy.
Bazaar—City Hall, October 4.
Soda Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Damals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Fire Brick and Clay—D. R. Ecker.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.

STATE NEWS.

Deer hunting is said to be good in Perry county.

Ridgeway, the county seat of Elk county, has a population of 815.

It takes two millions tons of coal a year to supply Philadelphia.

The people of Germantown are still suffering from the scarcity of water.

Jacob Strayer, of Titusville, has forty relatives in King William's army.

A valuable deposit of iron ore has been discovered near Wilmore, Cambria county.

Mr. L. Davis, editor of the Easton *Daily Express*, died on Monday.

The stock necessary to the establishment of a line of omnibusses in Chester has been subscribed.

There are now four hundred and forty patients at the State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.

The building improvements of Titusville since the first of March show an aggregate expenditure of $1,025,000.

The Grand Division Sons of temperance will hold a special session in Columbia on Friday, October 7.

Mrs. Barr, aged more than eighty years, fell off from a window at her residence in Danville, on Tuesday night of last week, and was instantly killed.

A new Methodist Episcopal church is to be dedicated at Girard, Erie county, on Wednesday next. Bishop Simpson will preach the sermon.

On Sunday morning, Captain Thomas Wilkes, Collector of the Port of Erie, for fifty years a resident there, and formerly a favorite sailing master on the lakes, died at the old age of seventy-seven years, after short illness. It is a singular coincidence that the last business he did was with General Reed, with whom his father, fifty years ago, made his first business engagement in Erie.

Two or three cross-suits of assault and battery will be necessary to settle a barbecue affair in Erie, wherein two colored men tried to shave off each other's noses and chins with razors.

There is likely to be a several-angled fight about the location of the Erie city hall. The Park House lot is commended by those in favor of the way a corner for so pretentious a building. Among the down-town localities proposed, some favor making the West Park for the purpose, and others, either the purchase by the city, or the appraisement by jury of the "fenced lot" on Sencbo Row, facing the East Park and principal hotels.

A yellow raspberry bush on the farm of Mr. J. G. Patterson, in Summerhill township, Crawford county, has made a great show, and a son of twenty feet four inches. "How is that for high?"

Referring to a rumor that the McCray farm, Titusville, sold for one million dollars cash, the *Herald* says that the average daily yield of this farm during the month of August was 1,650 barrels, of which one thousand barrels per day belonged to the fortunate owner as royalty, or individual production, which is a nearly daily income at the ruling price of $1.25 per barrel.

Mr. W. H. Abbott, a prominent citizen of Titusville, while riding on horseback on Saturday, had his left limb broken by coming in contact with a horse slipping and falling upon him.

J. H. Baker, Esq., the oldest member of the Titusville bar, died on Sunday evening. Injuries received in an accident on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad near Union Mills, in June, 1868.

Lancaster and Reading have been luxuriating in a bank robbery, one John Miller, who has at last got into prison.

The Susquehanna Rolling Mill, Columbia, is running full, employing one hundred and eighty men. Business with the company is exceedingly brisk. Col. Wm. G. Case has purchased the Columbia Rolling Mill and taken possession.

The Susquehanna was lower at Columbia on Wednesday, September 28, than it has been for twenty years. The water fell eight inches on Monday night.

A few evenings ago, while Mr. R. F. Spencer, of Strasburg, was returning from Lancaster city, he was overtaken by a span of horses coming down the pike at full run with nothing but a yoke to them; all Mr. Spencer thought it was a party on horseback he drove very leisurely, keeping the middle track, when they dashed into his wagon, smashing it all to pieces, and throwing both horses down on the ground some twenty feet; and breaking the buggy to pieces. As soon as Mr. Spencer was able, he arose, found the horses under the broken fragments of the buggy, his animal standing perfectly quiet, and the unhappy one upon her neck, the other under her body.

The Dickinson College Sophomores have adopted the regular navy cap, with the figures "73" encircled in a silver wreath on its front, for a class cap.

At Pottsville, a widow lady gave her age as forty years, to the enumerator. A few days later he called on her son in another part of the district, and he gave his age as forty-five years.

Sunbury, with 3,200 population, has 900 voters, or one in three and a half, an extraordinary proportion.

Mrs. William Savage, of Turbotville, is another to exchange a coal-oil lamp for a coffin. But at Milroy, the "entire safety" of non-explosive oil has been tested in the severe burning of John Sims' house and the smothering of Henry Hoopes, aged seventeen. Morris Hagenbuch's two tests have burned body, that coal-oil lamps will explode.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury acted upon 503 bills, and returned 354 as true bills, and have ignored 209 bills. Of this large number the majority were for larceny and assaults and battery.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just completed a survey for an extension of their line from Bethlehem through North-ampton to Portland, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

One day recently a wild-cat entered the house of Robert Myers, in Knox township, Clarion county, during the temporary absence of Mr. Walters and his wife, and took a little child from the cradle. But for the timely arrival of a member of the family, the babe would doubtless have been killed and devoured by the savage beast.

Allentown claims an old gentleman by the name of Henry Engelman, who is in his 95th year, and at the last election cast his 743 vote. Very few men now living can beat that.

The first annual Fair of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association will be held at North East on Thursday and Friday, October 13th and 14th, 1870, in the Lake Shore Seminary buildings.

A son of David Koons, aged about six years, residing near Turbotsville, Lycoming county, was killed on Saturday afternoon last by a young colt jumping over a fence and breaking a rail, forced a piece forward, which, striking the boy on the head, inflicted a wound which caused death.

It is stated that a prominent lawyer of Wilkesbarre has made an estimate that the annual expenditure in Luzerne county—the Democratic stronghold—for intoxicating beverages reaches the enormous sum of *three million dollars* in greenbacks.

Among the litigants in the Erie county courts are Jay Gould and Jim Fisk. Horace Greeley is plaintiff, in a land case to be tried at this term.

In Tairvien township, York county, Monday afternoon, Theodore Orris was seated at a table engaged in withdrawing some cartridges from his revolver, when from some cause the weapon was discharged, the ball entering the throat of his brother Henry obliquely, lodging somewhere about the cervical vertebra. The wound is a ghastly one, and the unfortunate young man is in a very critical condition.

Michael Edwards, aged 103 years, accompanied by his son, passed through Harrisburg to York, the place of his nativity, on Sunday last. He left that borough in 1801, and has not been there since. He visits the place by invitation of the citizens. He remembers having seen a cavalry fight in the streets of York during the Revolutionary war. The old gentleman is in the enjoyment of good health and a reasonably vigorous intellect.

A pine tree was recently cut in Hebron township, Potter county, which showed the marks of a shoe instrument at the heart. On counting the concentric circles it was found to have been thirty-nine years old when the cutting was done, and two hundred and thirty-seven when finally cut down. This would make it two hundred and seventy-six years old. A venerable old monarch indeed. Who did the cutting?

Hon. Thomas Hughes, member of the English Parliament, visited the Gettysburg battlefield last week.

The *Daily Courier*, the new Democratic paper at Titusville, made its appearance on Saturday last. J. D. Henry, Esq., is the editor and journalist of long experience, and can make a paper of that character succeed in Titusville if it be possible for any man to do it. The typographical appearance the *Courier* is very neat, and its contents display considerable care and labor.

An American eagle was shot recently near Scranton by a farmer named Evansburgh, from the top to tip of wings, and weighing sixteen pounds, was shot near Evansburgh, Butler county, the other day. It can be seen at the drug store of Dr. Keating, in Evansburgh.

The first number of the *State Journal*, the successor of the *Daily Topic* at Harrisburg, made its appearance on Monday morning. The *State Journal* will be conducted by W. J. R. Sypher, a talented and experienced journalist; and if the course foreshadowed in its prospectus be followed out, it will supply a want long felt at the State Capital. Any of our readers desiring news from Harrisburg should patronize the *Journal*. It contains twenty-eight columns of matter, printed on good paper and from clear type. It has our best wishes for its success.

Captain Leitch, of the luman steamship City of Antwerp, made the following report at Halifax: On October 1st, at six o'clock A. M., latitude 45° 50', and longitude 47° 50', was boarded by the boat of the French screw steamer Saint Laurent, which vessel broke the cogs of her driving wheel on the 30th of September at eleven o'clock A. M. They expected to repair and proceed in two days from the time of boarding the City of Antwerp. The Saint Laurent will therefore be due in New York October 7.

Ritualism in New York.

The *Church Journal*, which, so far as the claims of the church are concerned, has always been High Church, is very severe on the proceedings at the consecration of St. Sacrament Mission. It publishes three letters from high churchmen, attacking the innovations, and proceeds at length to give his own criticisms. It says that Bishop Potter gave his letter of sanction when it was understood that the new church was for the slums of the population; but that now Father Bradley has established a mission at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, where this class of people do not reside. It says that Trinity church is not compromised in this movement, although some of its ministers accepted invitations to preach there; and that the choir of Trinity was not present, those of its members who took part in the musical performance doing so individually on their own responsibility. The *Episcopalian* says that Dr. Dix was absent as were provided for that all the men and boys composing it should be present; but when Thursday came Dr. Vinton sent a peremptory order forbidding the choir to go. Dr. Vinton is assistant rector and the substitute for the rector. It is said that the laymen in Trinity Church are said to support Dr. Vinton, and to whom no future ecclesiastments in advanced ritualism, nor to be allied with such men as Morrill, Ewer and Bradley. The *Church Journal* quotes Father Bradley's circular in which he disavows extreme ritualism, and, further on by them, quotes the report of his services, asking, if this be not ritualism, what is? It insists that the "Sarum use" has no place here, but that as the real Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States it finally it attacks Father Bradley's doctrine of the divine presence in the eucharist.

AMID all the political agitation by which Spain is struggling in the formation of a permanent and surely a republican government, her people are steadily progressing in religious liberty. A prominent question before the Cortes at their coming session will be the repeal of the only article of the constitution which serves as a connection between church and state, and besides this, Protestantism steadily gains ground. It is reported that already forty ecclesiastics have given in their adhesion to an important movement which has commenced among a considerable number of priests, who seek to form an ecclesiastical organization on a liberal basis. They propose to substitute a free and national Spanish church, holding the Scriptures, the Apostles' Creed, and the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds. The discipline of the church is to be carried on by a council of twelve presbyters and one president, all to be elected by a general assembly. Whenever two hundred presbyters are convened they are to join a general assembly, by which a council will be elected, and the arrangement made for provincial assemblies or synods. Towns, etc., to select their own ministers, who shall have been previously approved by the council. No charge to be made for the offices of the church. No salary to be received from the state. The ministers of the church to be on a social level with the members of their flocks, and to be considered as guiding brothers, not priests.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
FRIDAY, September 30.			
7 A. M.	58°	7 A. M.	29.95-10
12 M.	67°	12 M.	29.90-10
6 P. M.	63°	6 P. M.	29.95 10
ELSEWHERE.			
Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 70.			
Baltimore—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 58.			
Cleveland—Raining; wind N. E.; ther. 74.			
Detroit—Cloudy; wind N.; ther. 68.			
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 68.			
Louisville—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 66.			
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind N.; ther. 63.			
Chicago—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 58.			
St. Louis—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 64.			
Little Rock—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 64.			
Omaha—Cloudy; cold; ther. 60.			
Cheyenne—Clear; wind N.; ther. 38.			

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Crane Miss Jessie, Huntington, Pa. Cents
Edgar Mrs. F. R. Washington, Pa. 3
Fisher J. H., Stubenville, O. 3
Gallagher John, Philadelphia, Pa. 3
Thrush Samuel, Brookville, Pa. 3

SEE advertisement of suburban residence, on New Brighton road. Th

DANGEROUS ILL.—Alderman Donaldson, of the Fourth ward, is now lying dangerously ill.

THIRTY DAYS.—Thomas Sloan was sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days, yesterday, for abusing James Manier, near Coal Point.

ACCIDENT.—A boy, whose name we could not learn, fell from the Arsenal wall, in the Seventeenth ward, yesterday morning, and fractured an arm.

COMMITTED.—Grace Ellis and Mary Catlin, charged before Mayor Bimm with keeping a disorderly house, were committed for trial yesterday.

HAVE YOUR CHIMNEYS SWEPT.—John Gillespie, of No. 11 Strawberry alley, is prepared to promptly attend to the sweeping of chimneys at any time, and guarantees satisfaction.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm from box 27, corner of Grant street and Webster avenue, last evening, occasioned by a slight fire in a butcher shop on Wylie avenue. Damage trifling.

ROBBERY.—Tuesday night, a thief or thieves entered Dickson's drug store, corner Penn avenue and Fifth street, by means of false keys, and, pried open the money drawer and stole six or eight dollars.

A SEVERE FINE.—George Johnson was before the Mayor yesterday for demolishing the furniture in Clark's house, on Webster avenue, on Saturday night. He was fined $25 and costs.

ACCIDENT.—Tuesday afternoon, Andrew Zipf, a butcher doing business near the forks of the road, in Lawrenceville, was thrown from a horse while unhitching him. His arm was broken, and there were bruises on his head and neck. Dr. Clark attended him.

SERENADE.—Tuesday night James H. Hopkins was serenaded at his residence in Homewood by the Armstrong Zouaves, Captain Perchment, Sergeant Campbell and others made speeches, and the affair passed off very pleasantly.

KNAP'S BATTERY.—The division commander of the Eighteenth Division has just returned from Harrisburg with two beautiful brass six pounder guns, caissons, &c., complete, for Knap's Pittsburgh battery. They will be turned over to the company in a few days.

A SEDUCER ARRESTED.—Shortly before one o'clock this morning Martin Rugan was arrested in "Hardscrabble" for attempting to seduce young Gill, aged fifteen years, into a dark alley with criminal intent, and conveyed to the lock-up. He will have a hearing this morning.

DARING ASSAULT.—Tuesday night between ten and eleven o'clock Mr. Crawford was on his way home, in passing Turners' Hall, Sixth avenue, was assaulted by two men who attempted to drag him into an alley, but on his resistance the party intended relieving him of a handsome diamond pin he wore, but he drew his revolver on his assailants and they fled.

ANOTHER INSANE PERSON.—A demented colored woman named Ella Burns was found wandering around the Diamond yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Mayor's office. She has been arrested a number of times for acting strangely about the street. She will be taken this morning to the home of her parents in Temperanceville.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Chas. Ford, arrested and placed in the Twelfth ward station house for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Tuesday night, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the cell bars by a suspender. The official in charge of the lock-up discovering him in the act, cut him down in time to Central Station. Yesterday he was let off on the payment of a nominal fine.

CAUGHT BETWEEN THE BUMPERS.—Yesterday morning, a brakeman named Andrew Welsh, was caught between the bumpers while coupling cars on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad near the Fifth ward market house, in Allegheny, and some bones in his right shoulder blade dislocated, and sustained some slight bruises. The unfortunate man was removed to his home near by, and Dr. Duncan called to attend to his injuries.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. John Routh, the veteran conductor of the Wall's Accommodation train, who had been absent in the west about ten days, returned home on Tuesday, and again took charge of his train. He went as far west as Colorado, and was delighted with his trip. He was warmly welcomed on his return, by the numerous patrons of his train, who never feel so comfortable as when he is on hand to demand their "t-i-c-k-e-t-s."

CHEAP PIANOS AND ORGANS.—We have on hand a large lot of pianos, organs and melodeons, taken in exchange for new instruments, which we offer at exceedingly low prices. We have instruments on hand at $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250. We will also rent any of them, and allow the rent to apply as purchase money. This is an excellent chance to get a piano or organ at a low price and on easy terms. Mellor & Hoene, No. 53 Fifth avenue, next door below Masonic Hall.

OAKLAND PARK TROTTING MEETING.—Our citizens will have an opportunity, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of the present month, to witness some fine trotting, as on those days the fall meeting of the Oakland Park Driving Association will be held on those days. Very large premiums are offered, and some of the fastest stock in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will be here, and no doubt a handful time will be enjoyed. The managers, we are assured, will leave nothing undone to make the affair pleasant and successful.

THE FAIR AT CITY HALL.—The bazaar of the ladies of the city in behalf of that excellent charity, the Home for Aged Women, enjoyed prosperity yesterday and last evening. Those who attend once fully realize the beauties and pleasures to be found here, and make opportunities to repeat their visits. It is certain that there will be another crowded house tonight to enjoy the beautiful tableaux and music which have been prepared as the special attraction. At any rate, if a body would see a body, the City Hall to-night will be the place to go and meet them, for everybody will be there.

FIRE IN CITY HALL.—Last evening, about eight o'clock, when Mr. Marshall, janitor at the City Hall, entered the committee room, which is also the office of the Street Commissioner and the Clerks of Councils, he discovered that the waste-basket, which had been filled and placed was on fire. He promptly got a bucket, and the hydrant being close at hand he soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The floor was considerably burned, and also one of the desks. Had it not been for the prompt discovery of the City Hall to-day might have been a mass of ruins. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that some person had lita cigar and threw the lighted paper into the basket.

Installation Exercises.

On to-morrow (Friday) evening, at seven o'clock, Rev. J. S. Stitchell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hazelwood, Twenty-first ward, will be duly installed. The installation exercises are expected to be unusually interesting, and the members of the congregation, friends, and those who worship in the house are cordially invited to be present. Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Third Church, will preach the sermon. Rev. D. T. Carnahan will preside and deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., pastor of the Second Church, will deliver the charge to the people. Rev. Stitchell has been in charge of a church for several months past, and we are pleased to state that his ministrations are proving quite successful. The exercises will commence at precisely seven o'clock.

AQUATIC.

The American Championship—Coulter and Jackson Matched Against Brown and Mekeel—Race to Take Place Next Week—Stakes $500.

We find in this week's *Clipper* the following card from Henry Coulter, the Manchester carsman. It explains itself:

TO THE RED QUEEN—Noticing an article in your last issue, headed "Dix Will Row," stating that he would row me a single scull race at Springfield, Massachusetts, for the sum of $2,500 a side, I beg leave to say, through you, I will row Walter Brown for $1,000 a side, open for $1,500, the race to come off near Pittsburgh in the last week of October, providing a deposit of money be left in the hands of a responsible banker of this city. My reason for making this is that the money may not be withdrawn, as it was on the previous occasion. Also, that the appointing of a referee is left with gentlemen of unquestionable honor, like those of the Pittsburgh Barge Club, Mr. Brown being as familiar with them as myself. I will give the same amount for expenses as he offered me in his card. In this connection I will state that the challenge he said for a double scull race to Gordon Jackson and myself by Mr. Brown and Mr. Mekeel, for $500 a side, is accepted. This race is to be rowed upon the same terms as the single race—the same regulations as the single scull race; also allowing them expenses. I do sincerely hope that if these challenges are accepted the races will be fair and honorable ones. I give my word that I will try all in my power to make them so. I trust Mr. Brown will not quibble over the matter, but send me articles for the race at once, and I will not fail to be on signing them. Yours most truly,

HENRY COULTER."

PITTSBURGH, September 25.

In commenting on Coulter's card, the *Clipper* says: "This is the latest we have seen of communication from Henry Coulter, offering to row Walter Brown at Pittsburgh, and to match himself and Gordon Jackson against Brown and Mekeel upon like conditions. From the fact that Brown has asserted repeatedly that he would not again row in that vicinity, we were led to suppose that a match upon the terms stated was not likely to be made, but we are pleased to be able to announce that we were misled in the matter. Since the publication of the above we received a telegram from Mr. R. S. Wright, of Boston, stating that he says he will match Brown and Mekeel against Coulter and Jackson to row over the upper Monongahela course, at Pittsburgh, for $500 a side, the match may, therefore be regarded as already made, and, such being the case, there is every reason to believe that a single scull race between Brown and Coulter will likewise be arranged."

The challenge issued on behalf of Michael Rush, champion oarsman of New South Wales, to row any Englishman or New Yorker for £500 a side, we learn by *Bell's Life*, September 21st, been accepted by Joseph Hall, of Sydney, Rush, whom he offers to match for the usual stake of £200 a side, or a larger sum; the race to take place over the champion course—from Putney to Mortlake.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, October 4, 1870:

John Grazier to John and Walter Grier, April 7, 1869; 58 perches in Wilkins township, Allegheny county $941 98

Jacob Lisch to Margaretta Wilhelm, April 26, 1870; 20 by 125 feet on Cedar street, Bloomfield, Lot 29, Clark's plan $1,500

Mrs. M. A. McMullin to Joseph Vankirk, August 17, 1870; 22 by 90 feet on Fifth street, borough of McKeesport $1,200

Mrs. M. A. McMullin to Robert D. Riggs, August 17, 1870; 20 by 90 feet on Market street, borough of McKeesport $1,800

Benjamin McLain to Sophia Schwann, September 14, 1870; lots Nos. 163, 164, 165 and 166 in McLain & Maple's plan of Allentown $1,000

Wm. J. Caskey et al. to Louis A. Hoffmann, September 17, 1870, 83 acres 104 perches in Reserve township, with buildings $6,000

James Irwin to David Miller, September 22, 1870; 1 rod in borough of Bellevue, allegheny county $1,500

John L. McKee to Frederick Bregman, December 11, 1869; 21 by 100 feet on Robinson street, Fifth ward, Allegheny $1,400

Charles Bittenbenden to William Preston, September 15, 1870; 30 by 100 feet on Robinson street, First ward, Allegheny, with buildings $2,300

Godfrey Stergel to John Allmeier, September 24, 1870; lot No. 39 in the plan of Bergenville, borough of Chartiers $200

Thomas Reynolds et al. to James McQuaid, August 27, 1870; 24 by 100 feet on Fifth avenue, Thomas Reynolds et al. in Lincoln township $220

Thomas Reynolds et al. to Wm. J. Verner, August 24, 1870; lots Nos. 69 and 70 in same plan as above $200

Wallace E. Wolfe to Jonathan Arrison, September 30, 1870; lots Nos. 259 and 260 in Breckenridge's plan of extension of Taraton, with buildings $700

Mary Ann Hall to A. B. Campbell, August 17, 1870; 20 by 90 feet on Fifth street, borough of McKeesport $200

Richard Hanna to Margaretta V. Cornelius, February 25, 1870; 25 by 106 feet on Led to street, Second ward, Allegheny City, building $800

Mayer, Aldermen et al. to John Shoedal, May 18, 1870; 40 acres or southern half of Herr's Island, City of Allegheny $1,678 16

Margaret A. Wilson to Jacob Cupp, March 14, 1870; 25 acres 150 perches in Fawn township, with buildings $900

Jacob Cowden to Peter Seville, February 7, 1870; 30 by 120 feet on Bridge street or lot No. 4 in Cowden's plan of borough of Sharpsburg $400

Joseph McNaugher to Hugh J. Brady, September 16, 1870; 50 acres in Reserve township, to McNaughe's plan of lots in Reserve township, with buildings $1,325

James M. Taylor to Nathan Henry, September 28, 1870; lots 24, 25 and 26 in the plan of the partition of the estate of Joseph Wright, 3d, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $1,000

Nicholas Meyer to John Shirra, September 21, 1870; lot No. 30 in John F. Bennett's plan of lots in Fifth ward, Allegheny City, with buildings $1,000

Robert Monroe to Benjamin F. Mevey, September 30, 1870; lot No. 5 in plan of lots on Sheffield street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City, with buildings $14,500

Sebastian Horz to James Van Kirk, August 1870; 18 acres 97 perches in Versailles township, with buildings $1,000

Jeffrey Stengel to Jacob Rupp, April 23, 1869; lots Nos 25 to 34 inclusive in plan of Bergenville, Lot 24, Clark's plan $1,000

Dudley Bovle to John Conway, October 2, 1870; the undivided half part of lot No. 19 in Richard Coyle's plan of Mount Washington, with buildings $2,000

WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870.

James F. Boice to Frank Lamon, October 1, 1870; lot No. 18, in Boyd and Allen's plan of lots in Allentown $900

Jeremiah Fogarty to John Havis, October 1, 1870; 24 by 127 feet, on Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $2,300

John H. Page to Mary Ann Evans, June 1, 1870; lo Nos. 136, in Page's plan of lots in Liberty $1,000

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Wm. J. Shutterly to Isaac Harbaug, March 25, 1869; lots No. 2 and 3 in subdivision of lot laid out by the Hoboken Sand Company, in Hoboken, Indiana township $800

John H. Hamilton to Wm. Sherer, S—ptember 1870; 163 acres 6 perches, in Snowden and Jefferson townships, with building $11,125

Bacon, Hams, Lard, Beef, Etc.

Dealers in provisions will find an excellent assortment of bacon, hams, dried beef, lard, lard oil, etc., at the warehouse of Mr. Reese Owens, No. 23 Seventh avenue, above Smithfield street. Mr. Owens has long been known to the trade as an experienced and reliable dealer, and his patronage is at all times only on getting a good article at the fairest market rate. In giving the following list he has commendable energy and enterprise, and is determined to offer as favorable inducements to purchasers as can be found at any other stablishment. He has now on hand some prime sugar-cured hams, breakfast bacon, beef, beef tongues, leaf lard, etc., to which he invites the attention of the public. We can conscientiously say that the bacon sold by Mr. Owens is of very superior quality, and that the business is conducted in the most thorough and satisfactory manner.

ALLEGED UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—M. B. Durkin yesterday afternoon went anto a saloon on Smithfield street, near Fourth avenue, procured a drink, and tendered in payment therefor a one hundred dollar bill. The barkeeper said he would go out and see whether it was good before he would change it, but Durkin thought he meant to victimize him by not returning, and refused to allow him to go out. Thereupon a dispute arose, and as Durkin alleges Thomas Murray and Mike Duffy came to the barkeep's aid and assaulted him. Informations were made at the Mayor's office, and the accused arrested and held to answer this morning at ten o'clock.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.—The members of the Council of Millvale borough held a meeting in the school building, in conjunction with the Market Committee of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of deciding on the location of the proposed market house. A resolution was passed that the citizens of Millvale borough would assist in the erection of the market house, and also that the building should be erected on Forty-third street, so as to make it convenient to citizens on both sides of the river.

A NEW PAVEMENT.—A Philadelphia firm have invented a new method for laying street pavements of wooden blocks. The process consists in first laying a cobble-stone pavement in the usual manner, but of sufficient depth to allow the blocks to obtain the proper grade. The pebble pavement is to be covered with a cement for the purpose of obtaining a smooth surface. The blocks are then to be laid upon the cement in the usual manner. This stratum. This, it is claimed, will secure a lasting pavement, free from repairs and the disagreeable evils accompanying our now deficient roads.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

TWO INFORMATIONS.

Wm. Lee appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday and preferred two informations against John and Rachel Hartupee, one for aggravated assault and battery, and the other for keeping a bawdy house, and the other for keeping a bawdy house. The parties were arrested and committed for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

A SURETY CASE.

Samuel Bell was charged yesteaday before the above named magistrate, with surety of the peace by Martha Bailey, prosecutrix. The parties reside in Noblestown. The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

STRUCK HIM.

Julia Whitehouse made information yesterday before Alderman Thomas, against Thomas Kerlin for assault and battery, alleging that the defendant struck him and otherwise abused him. The accused entered bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED FRAUD.

A man named Lutz this morning entered the saloon of John Baker yesterday morning, and, after taking a drink, offered a five dollar note in payment, and received $4 95 in change. The note was on the Bank of Washington County, Meadville, which bank has failed some time since. Mr. Baker suspected that the bill was not good, but upon taking the note apparently assenting that it was good, he took it in payment of the small bill that had been tendered. He afterwards learned that it was not good; hence he preferred a charge of fraud against Young before Alderman Taylor.

[Before Alderman Nesbert.]

THE TWO MARYS.

A quarrel occurred yesterday morning between Mary Miller and Mary Forth, the former charging the latter that she never settled her grocery bills. The quarrel lasted for some time and grew warmer and warmer, and finally resulted in blows. The difficulty occurred on Trumbull street. Mary Miller then repaired to the office of Alderman Neubert, and preferred a charge against the other Mary for assault and battery. The accused was arrested and entered bail for Court.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

THE BERGER EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

At the opening of Court, the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Berger, indicted for embezzlement, was resumed. The charge in this case was that Berger, who was Treasurer of the Lawrenceville Building and Loan Association, had drawn over seven hundred dollars of the funds of the Society, and appropriated it to his own use. A number of witnesses were examined and I atified that Berger had drawn the money, and he admitted that he had drawn it, and used it in the payment of his private debts. He not only admitted the taking of the money, but said that he would do so again under like circumstances, as he expected to be able to refund it in a short time. It was proved that about this time, or soon after, Berger became seriously involved, and was subsequently sold out by the Sheriff.

The defense was, that the money was taken because Berger had given a mortgage to the society, and having believed that the association would be secured under the mortgage, in case he failed to return the amount. But it was further alleged that Berger had a saw mill in West Virginia, from which he reaped large returns, out of which he hoped to obtain funds to replace the amount drawn, and to liquidate other claims pressing against him; that this enterprise had failed through the treachery of his partner in the mill, and every dollar was swept away from him; and that, under the circumstances, there was no fraudulent intent, and consequently no criminal offense.

A number of witnesses were called to prove the good character of the defendant for honesty.

The Court charged the jury that the main point in the case was the *intention* of the defendant at the time he took the money. If he took it with a reasonable certainty that he would be able to replace it, and honestly intended so to do, he would not be guilty of larceny. But if at a time when he had no reason to believe that he would be able to replace it, and had no intend to make it good, then he would be guilty in manner and form as indicted. The question of intent must be determined by the jury from all the facts and circumstances in the case.

The jury retired, and after Court had adjourned they found a verdict, which was delivered after sea, and will be returned this morning.

OBSTRUCTING THE ALLEGHENY RIVER—SUICIDE.

Christian Zug and Charles Zug, proprietors of a rolling mill on the bank of the Allegheny river in the old Fifth ward, were arraigned on a charge of maintaining a nuisance, in filling up a channel or bed of the river in front of their mill property. It is alleged, that, from time to time, covering a period of many years, the proprietors have deposited the cinders or "slag" from their mill on the river bank, and have gradually encroached upon the bed of the river or seas to "make" a piece of ground extending outward between one and two hundred feet, with a width corresponding to the front of the lot; that they have obstructed the channel of the river in so doing, and have erected buildings on the ground thus made, thereby creating and maintaining a nuisance.

For years past the citizens of Allegheny have been complaining of this obstruction, because it took the mouth of Spring Garden run, and caused the water, especially